

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	16409	fil\$3 near2 shar\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:29
L2	339	1 and (ACL or (access adj control adj list))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:37
L3	1	2 and sharer and sharee	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:32
L4	5	2 and sharer	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:35
L5	3	2 and virtual adj folder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:43
L6	758	(ACL or (access adj control adj list)) and (access adj right)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:50
L7	343	6 and (folder or directory) near6 access\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:51
L8	11	7 and virtual adj folder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:48
L9	11	8 and shar\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:46
L10	11	6 and virtual adj folder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:49

L11	123	virtual adj folder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:49
L12	4	11 and (707/9.ccls. or 713/200,201,165.ccls.)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:49
L13	11	11 and ((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) and (access adj right))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:50
L14	22	11 and ((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) or (access adj right))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:51
L15	20	14 and (folder or directory or file) near6 access\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:51
L16	19	14 and (folder or directory or file) near2 access\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:53
L17	16	16 and shar\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:53
L18	11	16 and shar\$4 near2 (file or directory or folder)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 09:54


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1 [Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions](#)

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**

Full text available: [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

2 [Sharing and protection in a single-address-space operating system](#)

Jeffrey S. Chase, Henry M. Levy, Michael J. Feeley, Edward D. Lazowska

November 1994 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 12 Issue 4

Full text available: [pdf\(2.87 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

This article explores memory sharing and protection support in Opal, a single-address-space operating system designed for wide-address (64-bit) architectures. Opal threads execute within protection domains in a single shared virtual address space. Sharing is simplified, because addresses are context independent. There is no loss of protection, because addressability and access are independent; the right to access a segment is determined by the protection domain in which a thread executes. T ...

Keywords: 64-bit architectures, capability-based systems, microkernel operating systems, object-oriented database systems, persistent storage, protection, single-address-space operating systems, wide-address architectures

3 [A case study in access control requirements for a Health Information System](#)

Mark Evered, Serge Bögeholz

January 2004 **Proceedings of the second workshop on Australasian information security, Data Mining and Web Intelligence, and Software Internationalisation - Volume 32**

Full text available: [pdf\(150.71 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We present a detailed examination of the access constraints for a small real-world Health Information System with the aim of achieving minimal access rights for each of the involved principals. We show that, even for such a relatively simple system, the resulting constraints are very complex and cannot be expressed easily or clearly using the static per-method access control lists generally supported by component-based software. We derive general requirements for the expressiveness of access con ...

Keywords: Health Information System, access control, component

4 **Presto: an experimental architecture for fluid interactive document spaces**

Paul Dourish, W. Keith Edwards, Anthony LaMarca, Michael Salisbury

June 1999 **ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI)**, Volume 6 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(409.04 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Traditional document systems use hierarchical filing structures as the basis for organizing, storing and retrieving documents. However, this structure is very limited in comparison with the rich and varied forms of document interaction and category management in everyday document use. Presto is a prototype document management system providing rich interaction with documents through meaningful, user-level document attributes, such as "Word file," "published paper," & l ...

Keywords: attribute/value systems, direct manipulation, document management

5 **A computer system supporting data abstraction**

Johannes Madsen

April 1981 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 15 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.93 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

A computer system designed to support operating system facilities is formally specified. With the proposed technology, an operating system in the conventional sense of the word becomes superfluous. Instead, the facilities supported by e.g. a general-purpose operating system may be implemented as applications of the proposed computer system. This is made possible by the ability of the proposed system to support data abstraction rather than procedural abstraction as supported by conventional syste ...

6 **Improving the granularity of access control for Windows 2000**

Michael M. Swift, Anne Hopkins, Peter Brundrett, Cliff Van Dyke, Praerit Garg, Shannon Chan, Mario Goertzel, Gregory Jensenworth

November 2002 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 5 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(447.78 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This article presents the mechanisms in Windows 2000 that enable fine-grained and centrally managed access control for both operating system components and applications. These features were added during the transition from Windows NT 4.0 to support the Active Directory, a new feature in Windows 2000, and to protect computers connected to the Internet. While the access control mechanisms in Windows NT are suitable for file systems and applications with simple requirements, they fall short of the ...

Keywords: Access control lists, Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows NT, active directory

7 **Security issues for wireless ATM networks**

Danai Patiyoot

January 2002 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 36 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.75 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

To be able to fulfil the need of user in wireless ATM, the system has to acquire features. One of the system features for the wireless ATM is functionality especially the security aspect. There is so far little, if not none, security consideration in the developing of wireless ATM standard. Therefore a wide range of features in security functions is in consideration. This paper tried to define the features of security in wireless ATM networks considering its features from existing fixed ATM networks ...

Keywords: security, wireless ATM

8 Access control with IBM Tivoli access manager

Günter Karjoth

May 2003 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 6 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(367.07 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Web presence has become a key consideration for the majority of companies and other organizations. Besides being an essential information delivery tool, the Web is increasingly being regarded as an extension of the organization itself, directly integrated with its operating processes. As this transformation takes place, security grows in importance. IBM Tivoli Access Manager offers a shared infrastructure for authentication and access management, technologies that have begun to emerge in the com ...

Keywords: Access control, WWW security, Web servers, authorization management

9 File servers for network-based distributed systems

Liba Svobodova

December 1984 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 16 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.23 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

10 Improving the granularity of access control in Windows NT

Michael M. Swift, Peter Brundrett, Cliff Van Dyke, Praerit Garg, Anne Hopkins, Shannon Chan, Mario Goertzel, Gregory Jensenworth

May 2001 **Proceedings of the sixth ACM symposium on Access control models and technologies**

Full text available:  [pdf\(259.87 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

This paper presents the access control mechanisms in Windows 2000 that enable fine-grained protection and centralized management. These mechanisms were added during the transition from Windows NT 4.0 to support the Active Directory, a new feature in Windows 2000. We first extended entries in access control lists to allow rights to apply to just a portion of an object. The second extension allows centralized management of object hierarchies by specifying more precisely how access control lists ...

Keywords: Windows 2000, access control lists

11 File and storage systems: Decentralized user authentication in a global file system

Michael Kaminsky, George Savvides, David Mazieres, M. Frans Kaashoek

October 2003 **Proceedings of the nineteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles**

Full text available:  [pdf\(144.43 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The challenge for user authentication in a global file system is allowing people to grant access to specific users and groups in remote administrative domains, without assuming any kind of pre-existing administrative relationship. The traditional approach to user authentication across administrative domains is for users to prove their identities through a chain of certificates. Certificates allow for general forms of delegation, but they often require more infrastructure than is necessary to sup ...

Keywords: ACL, SFS, authentication, authorization, credentials, file system, groups, users

12 **Support for discretionary role based access control in ACL-oriented operating systems** 

Christian Friberg, Achim Held

November 1997 **Proceedings of the second ACM workshop on Role-based access control**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.11 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

13 **TeleNotes: managing lightweight interactions in the desktop** 

Steve Whittaker, Jerry Swanson, Jakov Kucan, Candy Sidner

June 1997 **ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI)**, Volume 4 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.01 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Communication theories and technology have tended to focus on extended, formal meetings and have neglected a prevalent and vital form of workplace communication—namely, lightweight communication. Unlike formal, extended meetings, lightweight interaction is brief, informal, unplanned, and intermittent. We analyze naturalistic data from a study of work-place communication and derive five design criteria for lightweight interaction systems. These criteria require that systems for lightwe ...

Keywords: audio, awareness, computer-media spaces, conversation management, impromptu communication, informal communication, interpersonal communications, lightweight interaction, mediated communication, remote collaboration, task management, video

14 **A calculus for access control in distributed systems** 

Martín Abadi, Michael Burrows, Butler Lampson, Gordon Plotkin

September 1993 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 15 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.94 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We study some of the concepts, protocols, and algorithms for access control in distributed systems, from a logical perspective. We account for how a principal may come to believe that another principal is making a request, either on his own or on someone else's behalf. We also provide a logical language for accesss control lists and theories for deciding whether requests should be granted.

Keywords: cryptographic protocols, cryptography, modal logic

15 **Access Control Models and Mechanisms: Cryptographic access control in a distributed** 

file system

Anthony Harrington, Christian Jensen

June 2003 **Proceedings of the eighth ACM symposium on Access control models and technologies**

Full text available:  [pdf\(249.24 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Traditional access control mechanisms rely on a reference monitor to mediate access to protected resources. Reference monitors are inherently centralized and existing attempts to distribute the functionality of the reference monitor suffer from problems of scalability. Cryptographic access control is a new distributed access control paradigm designed for a global federation of information systems. It defines an implicit access control mechanism, which relies exclusively on cryptography to provide ...

Keywords: access control, cryptography, network file systems

16 NetWare 4 as an example of role-based access control

Jeremy Epstein, Ravi Sandhu

December 1996 **Proceedings of the first ACM Workshop on Role-based access control**

Full text available:  [pdf\(812.01 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



17 Performance of cache coherence in stackable filing

J. Heidemann, G. Popek

December 1995 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the fifteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles**, Volume 29 Issue 5

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.00 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)



18 Flexible meta access-control for collaborative applications

Prasun Dewan, HongHai Shen

November 1998 **Proceedings of the 1998 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.33 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



Keywords: access control, collaboration, computer supported cooperative work, groupware, privacy, security

19 Distributed operating systems

Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Robbert Van Renesse

December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(5.49 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)



Distributed operating systems have many aspects in common with centralized ones, but they also differ in certain ways. This paper is intended as an introduction to distributed operating systems, and especially to current university research about them. After a discussion of what constitutes a distributed operating system and how it is distinguished from a computer network, various key design issues are discussed. Then several examples of current research projects are examined in some detail ...



The Alpine file system

M. R. Brown, K. N. Kolling, E. A. Taft

November 1985 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 3 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.95 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Alpine is a file system that supports atomic transactions and is designed to operate as a service on a computer network. Alpine's primary purpose is to store files that represent databases. An important secondary goal is to store ordinary files representing documents, program modules, and the like. Unlike other file servers described in the literature, Alpine uses a log-based technique to implement atomic file update. Another unusual aspect of Alpine is that it performs all commu ...

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L1	1389	((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) or (access adj right)) same shar\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:27
L2	239	((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) or (access adj right)) same (shar\$4 near4 (file or folder or directory or document))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:36
L3	35	2 and ((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) and (access adj right)) and (privileg\$3 near access\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:35
L4	79	2 and ((ACL or (access adj control adj list)) and (access adj right)) and (privileg\$3 or access\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:35
L5	1	4 and virtual adj folder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:35
L6	1	5 and shar\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/03/28 13:36

L10	167	((copy or copies or copying or original or primary) same (backup or (back adj up) or auxiliary) same compar\$6) and verification and verif\$5 and check and compar\$7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 08:40
L11	43	10 and storage adj devices!	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 08:45
L12	36	11 and (restor\$6 or recover\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:55
L13	76792	storage adj devices!	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:28
L14	976	13 and storage adj operation	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:28
L15	27	14 and (original or primary) adj copy	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:29
L16	31	14 and (((original or primary) adj copy) or (original adj set))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:29
L17	696	13 and (((original or primary) adj copy) or (original adj set))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:30
L18	263	17 and (backup or (back adj up) or (auxiliary adj copy))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:49
L19	58	18 and compar\$6 and verification and verif\$5 and check	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:54

L20	38	19 and (((backup or (back adj up)) adj copy) or (auxiliary adj copy))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:48
L21	25	20 and (restor\$6 or recover\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:45
L22	0	21 and storage adj operation	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:47
L23	0	20 and storage adj operation	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:47
L24	0	19 and storage adj operation	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:47
L25	3	18 and (((original or primary) adj copy) or (original adj set)) same compar\$7 same (backup or (back adj up) or (auxiliary adj copy))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:49
L26	2	25 and compar\$6 and verification and verif\$5 and check	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:54
L27	0	26 and (restor\$6 or recover\$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/01/14 09:55